OUR LOCAL FORCE.

BY OUR LONG-LEGGED REPORTER

Lend Mine-Escalaplus-Tar Boiler-The Marquis-Chloride of Sodlum-Kaiser Sausage-The Flamingo and "The Pet," Allas Long-Legged Reporter.

Newspapers are naturally boastful. There is not a single dally, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly journal in this great, grand, and glorious aggregation of States that does not claim to be the most extraordinary publication in the universe. It has the largest elemination, more news, and seven es as many readers as any paper in the town contiguous territory. Each paper, too, has one one thing it is particularly proud of. One will have a press that is nothing more nor less than a metallic miracle. Another will be the proud possessor of a foreman who is a complicated and combined proof-reader, copy-holder, stereotyper, preseman, fighting editor, and general utility man; while still amother journal will glory in the ownership of a paragrapher who can write runs in seven languages and steal lokes in seventy dialects. Due The Republican is the ecstatic proprietor of

A CONTOPOLITAN LOCAL PORCE that for beauty, intellect, and distingue grace has no equal. In this world, nor very probably in the next either. From the young and gliddy "Faminago" up to the old and se into Lead Mine, the force is linked swe these long drawn out. The first man. in point of beauty and avordupes in Lead Mine. He has the brow of Jove to threaten or command, from beneath which peer a pair of chameleon colored eyes, which can be as sweetly pleasant as an autumn day, or dart forth angry lightnings with the rapidity and execution of a patent im-proved thunder-cloud. He looks over exchanges with the rapidity and execution of a patent improved thunder-cloud. He looks ever exchanges in the morning and clips therefrom many choice morsels, which he duly credits to the journa's whence they come. In this we claim he is alone in the newspaper business—the only and copyrighted credit clipper in the world. After he fighted credit clipper in the world. After he credit clipper in the credit clipper in the world. After he credit clipper in the cred whence they come. In this we claim he is alone in the new-paper business—the only and copyrighted credit cipper in the world. After he fluidies the exchanges he hears the grievances of all the people who have such commodities, and gives promises to several hundred persons, who want everything from theater tickets down to a copy of an exchange six months old. In the evening

want everything from theater telecos down to a rooty of an exchange six nouths old. In the evening

HE EDITS THE PAPER

and delights the office members of the force with a flow of language as pipe as the unsuffice rivate that sints beneath the leafy branches of the princeral forest. The flow generally begins to ripple when Lead Mine discovers that thin is a column and a half of space left in the form, with twenty-two columns of cony on the book, and more to some. He chaste remarks concerning boiling or wher means of condemation deserve to be painted in glowing letters upon the back rence of a theological seminary. Lead Mine is a religious enthaliast, and white boing a deacon of everal churches, he still finits time to emit exquisite sermons, which entrance his hearts like the first sweet notes of the summer-greeting birds cause transports of loy to unperover the farmer's heart, but he is not a bigated religiously, and likes a horse rece exceedingly well. It is true that if he would study perifyrees a little more than he does prayer-books he might be able to pick out a winner occasionally, but he goes on bettlag on the losers with the planch humor and content of religions in the losers with the planch humor and content of the character so a man who sits down upon a daily-lecked swind and sits up a yellow-picker's new with his boot heet. If it were not for his gigning in the tessclated marble floor of his sangulnary sine un.

SECULATIES IS THE MAN

who presides at the city desk and makes life a howling witherness toy the ambitious reporters.

should be seen at the city deak and makes life a howling widerness for the ambitions reporters who call him master. He generally assigns the man fresh from Harvard to a dog fight out at the densioning and sends the base ball repetier down to a locure on the analogy of the hibbe with the works at Connectus, or some other equally simple subject. When a series comes in with a column fesculapits mangles it with a blue penel, until the copy is as trief as a decapitated mone-syllable and tooks like a variegated war mapstrack by a blizzard. When the same man comes in with a brest by feedbapts holes his symmetrical hosts upon his deak and tells the blushing reporter that he knew blankety-blank blank well that the licin was worth a column at least, and for a few short moments the sametum resembles a socialist hall with Jasace Schwab elecutonizing at one and and Obstrovan Rossa smithiating the British Lion at the other. E-culapius, being possessed of four eyes, Justice Schwao elocationizing at one and and O'Denovan Rossa ammilitating the British Lion at the other. Esculapius, being possessed of four eyes, is a very keen ob erver, and no matter how a hiero-seeking reporter may cover up a "job" under a pile of verbinge, be is sure to dissover it and blandly impaire as he throws it in the waste-basker, "How much did you get for this, pard?" He also Borrals and the cicus tickets, interviews the actors and actress as-especially actresses—who unfortunately happen to reach town, and, is fact, gently assimitates at the perquisites that import out right another within four squarres of the softies. With all this mangling of copy, the medical man occup on a hone place in each of our hearts. If a regality inadvertently makes an error in his chiregraphic could be proved to the softies that reporter's heart. He is the only man on the force who will lend his money out without having a string tied to it, and if a man charted out to praise him he would a need pile of a tective as high as theops, and even then couldn't do him justice.

these prowlers after facts who will invade anything from a bounder to a gravyard in search of a covoical term. The first reporter—or, to speak classically hissier after news—isgenial far Boller. He is partly hear as fat as Lead Mine, but the contour of his figure is much more graceful—in fact, "Its fleet was built upon the mould that delights far-maids and widdress." He is what might be called a universal genius. He is a rightning phonegrapher—can work a telegraph instrument through the worst nurora borealls that ever gove an exhibition for one night only in the northern skies, and he can write edit rials, descriptive articles, exclusive them, personals, wadden notices, and respectably rot—in all the European language and a couple of African ones. He has been statched by the Semiext-expecially rot—in all the Europeen languages and a couple of African on a. He has been stated by the begies, tomainawked by the Seminoles, scalped by the Soura, run over by an oxear, and on one creatist occasion infolged in a butting match with a locomotive, but with his usual superiority he cause out first less In all his encounters, and lives to be an ornament to Tric Narroscal Retrustaceas and a joy to his friends. His religious and political opinious ere as obstices his magninition, and he is equally at home reporting a Methodist or an Episcopal sermon, and gives as many brackets with "applause" ensonced between them to a Democratic speaker as he does to a more coopeint Republican. While his hungo of veneration is not as large as Meridian Hill and his success is as sharp as the back of a hinfe, there if any though his design stream of good mature that bubbles out at every pore. In a word, upon the green sward of life far Boller is a daily. THE MARQUIS IS THE DILETTANTI REPORTER.

THE MARQUIS IS THE DILETTANT REPORTER.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has been sniffing other under the protecting wing of the American engle for half a decade, he remains loyal to good Queen Vic. in whose logsy realm he first saw the sun. (He was born there, but in the interest of truth it must be said that he did not see Old Sol until he was tive years old.) He has an excell not discrimination, and can write a critique on anything from a mostcale to a must-pie. The Marquis pars his har and his name in the middle and makes up in digarty what he lacks in avoirdupois. He is the only man on the journal who can tell a pate de fois gras from a porses placer. He is on good terms with barg up liftlishers, hare o'Domyvan-Russal, ince Wess reredits, and is the only man in the city who drakes sods and milk in the marning instead of a cockad. He carries a copy of "the peerage" in his pecket and a can be be shand, and is a fond of missic as and boes. Excil spins, B. On the occasion of the recent es a sinaton, of eithe land excanted a like-street war dance upon the imaginary heads of the right roote, he sat awwhaten. recent is a sination, of or he had executed a how-street way-date upon the imaginary heads of the lifted copie, he sat down and wrote seventeen cot-umns of the recent and to watch were winderful speci-mens of plu nomenal intellect. Boing in love, he is gone what absent sinused, and occasionally made in a west Washington love tells; to Bernhapius like of of a Folice tourt tem. At such a time the same ting rescuttles a convention of gentlemen-prenering releaving Colony sinuses. The Marquis is a valuable adjusted of the paper, and is nothing more not less thus a sawed-off thesterfield.

Karser Salvasor in the suburgeneric nepolities.
He is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, or some other squally horrible German principality, and wide in errors to the salvast he still retained a tender sympathy with Khone om a tes aurant at a distance of ten miles. It is moored that he beeps flishmarek posted upon the oventeurs of teal lights, but he scorms and n nustions with goundne German wrath. Some

times he writes up a banquet in German text, but I salways finglyen on account of the cigars he brings in along with the item.

is the life of the office and occasionally nearly becomes the death of other reperters. Ite is a Grocollemna westler, an abbreviated Sulfivan, and as a batter can discount a william goat, but he restrains his desire for demodaling the force at one tell swoop, and controlocur affections in a marked dearce. His ideas are based unon the highest sandards of morality and truth, but while detecting alcohol he smokes charettes with a pleasurable smile that between souch good using. He is known from one end of Weshington to the other, and if he ever should happen to fall into a sewer or be mangled by the frate father of one of his many sweethears. The Exprunçan office would never cease to be a vale of lear.

many sweethears. The Resensican office would here cease to be a vale of lears.

"THE PER."

Who is appropriately reserved for the conculsion of the skeich, is a young man who e middy counters and a power of invigorating breezes and a beer-tile mind. He has a weakness for chearetts and poetry, dropping into the latter with the east and confidence of Siles Weigs. His tilt, manly form is now surmounted by a dainty straw hat, with a bloc ribbion, the relie of his recent loses at the Jackey Club races. He is of a tellifous turn of mind, and usually bees a Sunday assignment at some church where critodox theology is dealt out in allopathic doses. He carries his thefule principles into his west-day life, and his ordinary conversation is plentifully sprinkled with Hisbaal proper name. His youth is perhaps as excuse for his excuberant lancy and his some church for the proper name of the champton ner of polysyllabic adjectives and extrava, and metaphor. He is, or thinks he is, upon terms of the greatest intimacy with the most prominent men of the day, sud familiarly whether they are members of Congres or New York politicians. His a-strance is only surpassed by that of Tom Ochitiree, and ne would increase the Angel Sabriel upon the political complessions of Heaven as easily as he would Clint Wheeler and Commissioner French on the New York gubernatorial campaign. He is withen a genial good-matured, good-heat-effell aw, whom every one like, and who is known by the affectionate sombrique of "The Poil," His payers of imagination and his facility for descriptive writing are equally maryelous, and the met improbable story when crummented by his world trush appears a verifable picture of a nate would be trush appears a verifiable picture of a nate would be a proper of the proper of

THE LOST EIRA.

Another Vessel Probably Lost in the Arc-

tle Ocean. Scarcely had the fate of the Jennnette become known when the world began to feel anxious about another vessel in the Polar regions, from which nothing has been heard for months. The Ein, Leigh Smith in command, started from Peterhend for Franz Joseph Land last June, and since July 8 nothing has been heard from or of her. A search expedition has been contemplated for some weeks, and at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society lest Monday Lord Aber-dare, the president, stated that two associates of the society, Colonel Grant and Sir Henry Gore Booth, were about to undertake a voyage to the edge of the ice in a small vessel named the Kara,

Howth, were about to undertake a voyage to the edge of the ice in a small vessel named the Kara, now fitting out at London, to aid in the stage. It is also announced that Oscar Dickson has sent a circular to the magistrates of Tromsoc, Hammerfest, and Vardoc, offering a reward of \$222 to whoever hist brines assistance to Leigh Smith; 168 to whoever forwards a report in writing of the crew of the Eira of a later date than November 1, 1881, and \$55 for the first information by telegraph in regard to the picking up of any of the Eira's crew, or for lotters from them of a later day than November. Leigh Smith was not a novice in Arctic mayization;

His object then was to reach the Lighest possible latitude, and to explore the maknown lands to the castward of Spitchergen. During this expedition he discovered the eastward prolongation of North Esta Land, and reaspeed latitude 81.24 more. In 1872 he made a second voyage in the new yacht Diana, during which he encountered much ice and made as the pickets of which he membered and made another voyage in the Diana, in the course of which he membered and made another voyage in the Diana, in the course of which he membered and the feet and the pickets of the Poles of the Pole Star by the King of which he order of the Pole Star by the King of which he order of the Pole Star by the King of

to the Swedish expedition, supplying them with provisions, for which assistance he was honored with the Order of the Pole Star by the King of Sweden. The most important and successful of Mr. Smith's Arcite voyages was made in 1880, in the Eira, then a new steam Sacht of 320 tons harden, built expressly for Arcite service. The Eira rounded the south point of Spitzbergen by July 31, and Mr. Smith determined to Geose the ice-laden sea of Barentz to Frang Joseph Land, which had been

DISCOVERED BY THE

Austrian expedition of Payer and Waybrecht. The Erra reached Franz Joseph's Land August 14, and proved that at loast in some summers the toute is easily navigable. The results of the vorage were of great see intile value, and it was demonstrated that much might be done for Arctic discovery in a single summer season. Mr. Smith and his twenty-four companions started on their last expedition from Peterhead in June, 1881.

THE ARCTIC SEASON OF 1881 was very different from that of 1880, and it is probable that the Hira was inclosed by the ice, and possibly suffered the fate of the Jeannette. Even if she was not crushed by the ice, Mr. Smith and his companions, if alive, will, in order to effect their escape, he compelied to desert her long before the sen would open to afford her release. They had with them provisions sufficient to last only until August next, and they would hardly dare run the risk of having to spend another witers in the Arctic regions. It is probable that the Eira Eira

mad that the party have started on the tedious and fatigning journey to the open sea. How tedious and fatigning journey to the open sea. How tedious and fatigning journey to the open sea. How tedious and fatigning such a journey in the Arctic regions is can scarcely be conceived except by those who have experienced it. The Jeannette survivors for weeks advanced only at the rate of a mile a day, while the Austrian expedition of Wayprecht and Payer found that after two months of such labor they were but two miles from their descreted ship, the while having blown them back. It is to be hoped that Leigh Smith and his company may be more fortunate, and that they will be enabled to make their way in safety to some settlement and receive the care they will doubtless need. — Gacianul Times-Star. HAS ALREADY BEEN ABANDONED,

HOW BEAUTIFUL.

The Loveliness of Love-How Suckers Bite in Chicago.

"Myrtle, dear?"
"Yes, George, what is it?" replied the girl, glaneing shyly upward.

The radiant glory of a summer moon shone down upon the carth this June night, bathing in all its mellow splender the leafy branches of the urity old oaks that had for conturies shaded the entrance to Castle McMurtry, and laughed defiance to the fierce gales that every winter came howling down in all their cruel force and fury from the moorlands lying to the westward of the eastle. On the edge of the broad demense that stretched way to the south stood a large brindle cow, and as the moonlight flocked with slivery luster her starboard ribs she secured to Myrtle a perfect pic-ture of sweet content and almost holy caim. "Is it not a beautiful night, dearest?" mur-

"is it not a beauliful night, dearest?" murmurent the girl. "See how the moonbeams futter
sown through the trees, making strange lights
and shadows that flit among the shrubs and
flowers in such a well a ghost-like fashion. The
dell is indeed clothed in loveliness to-night,
sweetheart,"
"Yes," hald George W. Simpson, "this is the
bess dell "—and then looking down into the pure,
introcent face that was flixed to his, he took in his
own broad, third-base pains the little hand that
erstwhile held up Myrtle's polonaise. As they
stood there silently in the besky girde George
vassed his arm silently but fluiny around Myrtle's

passed his arm silently but firmly around Myrile's waist.

The noble girl did not slay.

"Do you have me sweetheart" he asked in access that aers trenulous with trenulousness.

Myrile's head was drouding now, and the rosylutiones of the met avenue immediate there is no congedres her more closely to him. If a moning each other across her peacity chocks.

George drew her more closely to him. If a moning on the tried to pass here were them then it would have been bad—for the mosquito.

"Can you doubt he, daring "he whispered.
"You surely must know that I love you with a wild, passionate, whose Emma love that can never die. To you suitely must know that I love you with a wild, passionate, whose Emma love that can never die. To you not love me a fulle in resum?

For an instant the girt sid not speak. George heard the whicking of the brindle cow's tall kreak in radely upon the solome stillness of the hollifregas he jumped into a neighboring pond. Presently Myrile siceed her arise about his neck, and, with awisful, budy's got-the-cramp look in her sweet race, she said to mir." I love you, George, with a deathless devotion that will eventually keep you broke." And with these fateful words she adjusted her runneled bang and fearlessly lead the way to at its-cream intr.—From "Hom Sackers Bite to Chicago," by Mural Mislead.

A Beminiscence of Paul Juillen.

At Soning's first concerts here the wonderful roung violinist, Paul Julien appeared with her, writes Richard Grant White in the Cratury. Ha was then a mere boy, hardly more than a child, for he was but ten years old; but his performance was already that of a virtuose, and his tone and style were nearly those of a great master of the instrument. One evening, after Mmc. Soning and been here about a month, I went, at one of hands then another concert bill, took up his violin, and while I was yet musing in womer at the strangeness of the scene, my runimation was disturbed by the ordurats of ap-lane which goesed the entrance of the little boat sailor upon the stage.

THE MAN AND SOME OF HIS ACTS.

Bow Prejudiers Are Dying Out-Incidents of His White House Life Thus Far-Visitors and Applicants-How They Are Received and Treated.

There is no question that to-day Mr. Arthur oc-cuplet a place in the heart of Washington ex-ecoded by no presidential predecessor. He is adred, and beloved-not by one class, mired, honored, and beloved—ho by one class, but by the entire people, the humble and the wealthy, by whites and blacks, and by Southern people also, despite their prejudices against an ective Northern stateman and Northern politi-cian. The one voice is that no more genuine and cian. The one voice is that no more genuine and accompil-hed gentleman has occupied the National mansion. What are the elements of this popular regard? The manners of Mr. Arthur may have much to do with it, but the humanity and the slocerity of the man more.

THE PERSURDICE AGAINST MR. ARTHUR, the young lawyer, who first in New York city ventured out of his circle, without fee, to defend the research against him as the

a just appreciation of his eminent usinty, setter rises slowly, by prejudice depressed. When a Southern widow and her lovely, domestic daughter visited the Brevoort House, New York city, THEY BIST CHESTER A. ARTHUR, and these true women, a widowed mother and a bereaved daughter, were attracted, despite the odium of abolition, to the true man, friend, and

protector, and Miss Herndon became Mrs. Arthur, whose memory he still fondly cherishes, and for whom, in quiet, unobtrusive ways, regard is manifested. Her relatives and friends, though Southern, he still cherishes and treats as his dear-est friends. Last week her relatives were gathered at the presidential mansion at a quiet tea party. It was a speciacle complimentary to them and to our President. A cousin of his wife, who resides in Georgia, said;

resides in Georgia, said:

"WE CANNOT CALL YOU 'CHET' NOW,
but Mr. President." "No," said Mr. Arthur, "I
am unaltered and unalterable in my affections by any dignity. I am the same now and ever to all my friends of the past." He referred to the im-possibility of certain relatives being able to arrange to occupy the White House, and urged this Savannah Christian domestic and exemplary con-nection to make it her home, which she will do as long as her own family can spare her.

when claim the result of the results of the results of the upon the President to be assured of his presenting to Congress the cause of the Red Cross International Society, he, before entering the carriage awaiting him for his first ride in six days, said: " Miss Barton, do you regard me as a mere politician, having less humanity than or-dinary men? My heart responds to your call and to that of humanity. My promise will be kept with you and with all, especially those in the cause of humanity."

WHEN AN AFFLICANT

For a nominant, residing, recognizeded by hosts

for a prominent position, recommended by hosts of literary gentlemen, presented himself to the President, Mr. Arthur frankly said that he desired to give the worthy gentleman the appoint-ment if possible, but that sundry business men had represented him as not po-sessing the neces-sary business qualifications. He presented the centleman their statement, and saked him as 45 gentleman their statement, and sacce. In a set of the facts, told him to take a night to sommune with himself, and return on the succeeding day. Thus brought to reflection, the applicant was satisfied, and to him was given a humbler place, for which be was emissing qualified. A reporter

remarked that

HE GETS LIES FROM ARTHUR
than other officials, but esteems him more for his
kind ways. Hessys, pleasantly: "I have nothing
to-day; well to-morrow. I may then have something." The reporter said: "I get little; but I
like the courtesy and the humanity of the Presidentified takes in all men." He is an example of that gen lemanly propriety demanded of all men who serve the whole public. The first Sunday of Mr. Arthur's Presidency he passed by the church near the Executive Mansion, in which many Presidents have occupied the presidential pew, and

WITH PRAYER-BOOK IN HAND humbly worshipped in the church of Dr. Crum-mel with the colored people. His voice united with the congregation in all the services, and his knee was bent in reverent prayer with this abused race. He showed his heartfelt regard for his old colored friend, Dr. Crummel, and for the race for which he had suffered much. Thanksgiving Day the President attended service in the same colored church. He took with him several members of the Cabinet, whose united thanksgiving offerings amounted to soveral hundred dollars. HE GCCASIONALLY VISITS

the remote and numble church of St. Paul's as devout worshipper, stopping a moment after service to encourage the faithful rector. Like Washington, Jackson, and Garfield, he is a stated and an unesteniations communicant. The first message of President Arthur rung with the metal of a true and broad humanity. He called the world's attention to the infamous persecution of the Jews by Russia, thus placing our country first in pro-test against this barbari-m. His message was followed up by quiet diplomatic correspondence in defense of American Jews in Russia,

WHEN POLITICIANS CALLED their Irish meeting in New York to arouse the country in tehalf of Americanized Irishmen in English pricons, they were chegrined to find the President had quietly anticipated their work, and the priconers were free. The President assured his friends in Congress that there was no bun-combe in his polygamy recommendations. He desired remains and effective recommendations. He desired prompt and effective measures upon this long-debated question. Polygamy in a few days caffeine, as it i was driven out of national support and protection.

THE PRESIDENT'S HUMANITY and exceful regard of justice for Americans is seen in his messages to England as to the judicial mur-der of the unfortunate Dr. Lamson. The developments of the case of the last week justify the President's judgment, and thoughtful Englishmen declare that such a trial and such procedure cannot be repeated upon British soil. The President, in protecting the colored reciple of the South in the use of the elective franchise, and in prosecut-ing the agents of fraud and corruption in South

Carolina, indicates his fidelity to the colored race, YET HE WINS THE GRATITUDE of the South by his generous efforts for their physical welfare. While a true friend of the South he ahates not an iota of the full demand for the con-stitutional rights of the colored people as a part of the great American political family. In many ways he shows his regard for the old anti-slavery men and their children to his political friends; but he also endeavors to maintain the integrity of his political party. While President of the Na-tion, he is yet the faithful friend. A few days sgo

A PROMINENT PREACHER, who had secured an office for four years by misrepresentation of his agent, called upon the President to pay his respects. The President returned the card, as the gentleman was without the pale of convicey. If possessed of the instincts of a gen-tleman, the elergyman would resign at once, He holds his office, but his falsehood is becoming gencrally known. The President is a Christian without estentation, churchmen without bigotry or cant, a friend of the oppressed, and yet not an enemy of the former oppressor, regardful of the NUMBERS OF A DOMESTIC PAST, and yet observant of the amenities and duties of

the present, true to his friends and yet not revengeful toward his enemies, careful as to his in-tercourse with foreign nations, yet not unmindful of a common humanity, fitted for the highest circles of the police world, yet in sympathy with the humblest. The President may make an occasional mistake, through his humane and noble heart; but grave questions of state, the cause of humanand the multiform affairs of the Nation are fe in his hands, untainted by any political corraption in a long political past .- Dayton Journal.

A Talk With "Gath" Relative to s Ap-pointment-What The President 8...d. I met on the street for a few minutes to-day Mr. William J. Fiorence, the actor, who has been recemmended by the best class of people in all pro ressions for a position under the government. He accupies a special position among actors for his local intercourse with the finest class of people abroad as well as at home, and for his honorable principles. He is as gentless he is witty, and even more of a gentleman than an actor. Said I: Have you had an appointment yet?"

"No; and I em afraid I won't get one now. It is my first experience in office-hunting," said Floresce, "and many things about it hurt my sensibilities. Everybody has received me person-ally with much kindness, but I don't like the idea of dispossessing a man of a place where he is getlog his bread. Everywhere I turn there is some nor fellow to be discharged if I should be ap-outed. Yet they say that is the only way to get a office. If it is, I am sfraid I don't like the businees. I would not think of giving up my profes-sion permanently. I merely thought I would like to hold a position under the government, in some treign country for about a year, that I might us form myself in public affairs, gets little of the tone of a diplomatist, and do myself a little additional credit as an American citizen rather than as an actor. But it is nextly hard to gratily a desire like | that others he would have been sacrificed.

at at the expense of some fellow who wants the

that at the expense of some fellow who wants the place much more than you did."

"Did you see the President" I said.

"Yes, and found him perfectly affable. He talked about my appointment generally with interest, but the fronties some to be to get anybody out so as to let me in. I do not understund that there is any objection to me, but somebody a man is everywhere that I inquire about. The President and to me that he had not asked a single appointment from his own administration on the ground of personal friendship, and that the Services of State has made only one or two appointments from the list of his friends. This Sonator and that Senator, this State and that Saint, this section of the party and that faction, all claim a certain share of the President's patronage; and he remarked that there were 60,000 politicism expecting office, and only 6,000 offices to bestow among them all. While I wastalking to the President he said: Now look at this man coming. It is John W. Francis, backed by the whole state of New York for the mission to Austria. Every politicism or political influence of the State supports him, and he only gets the place of charge of affares in Portugal—a sort of temporary thing, and Enquirer.

IN THE SKY.

Astronomical Notes from Haverford Col-

runaway slave, the prejudice against him as the friend of Arthur Tappan—shouldering his musket and defending regainst the mob Tappan's etore on Broadway—and the zeal of the young attorney for his inhoosed cause of abelition prevented for a time a just appreciation of his eminent ability. Merit rises along by the prepared. When a volving around it, they, at different times, turn more or less of their bright faces to us, and hence exhibit phases like the moon. A telescope will exhibit phases like the mone. A terescope with now show Venus gioboux and Mercury half full. Even tailled's little and imperiest glass caught the phases of Venus, but being somewhat uncer-ain about it, and yet wishing to place the discov-ery or record, he announced it in a Latin ana-gram, which, translated, reads:

"These unripo things are now valuly gathered by me."

By tran-posing the letters this would be made to

say: The mother of the loves imitates the phases of

So y: The mother of the loves imitates the phases of Cynthia.

Much attention has been given of late to certain spots which exist on its disk. What they are is not known, but by watening them the time of the planet's rotation on its axis can be determined. This seems to be about the same as that of the earth, periaps a few minutes has.

We le's comet is now a maked-eye object. The best time to see it is in the morning, from 2 to 3 o'clock. It is rapidly increasing in brightness, but as it approaches the sun will be more and more obscured by its rays, so that as a specialce it will not be very brillism. On the 16th it almost occulted a sur of the fourth magnitude in the carsive much larger, though not so bright as the ster. It is now low down in the northwest in the early morning. It is a comet of large size and activity, and, were it more favorably situated, would be a brilliant object.

Mars is now in Caneer, west of the meridian in the evening. Its brightness and ruddy color will chable anyone to pick it out. During the next month it moves on toward the east among the stars, passing close by Regulus in Lee on the night of the 25th.

Jupiter and Saturn are morning stars, not well stance of the sun and can be seen in the dawn.

Fun spots of great magnitude have frequently existed during the past month, on several occasions being visible to the eye, protected by smoked glass. As any spot visible to the eye runtable canbon modify them, very suddenly amenimes, may be used in sun agos, colabiding a lines, early with our and modify them, very suddenly amenimes, may be used to sun and can be seen in the dawn.

modify them, very standing sometimes, may be imagined.

English journals speak of remarkable changes in sun spous, colaciding almost exactly with our recent bright aurorss. That the two phenomena are soughness connected, either as cause and effect of as afferent effects of a common cause, may now be considered as established.

It is, warner, of Rochester, renews his comet prizes for 1882, and adds thereto prizes for fregments of metoeroids picked up on the earth—\$500 if the fragment contains organic forsis and \$50 if they do not.—Prepared for the Public Ledger.

Flying Machines for War Uses. Germany and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war or otherwise. It appears that the direction in which these are working is the only one likely to be successful. It ignores the ridiculous inflated gas-bag, which is enormous in size, difficult, and costly to fill in war, and floats—a gigantic derelict—at the fill in wer, and floats—a gigantic derelict—at the mercy of every current of air, a huge mark for the first gunner who can hit and bring it to the ground. Hammarien in Germany and Baranovski in Russia adopt the principle of the inclined plane pressed gainst the air, and thus capable of making some attempt, at least, to regulate its own course. In the kine the force that presses the inclined plane is the hand of the boy acting through the string. In the sail of the box the resistance of the water to sidelong motion keeps the sail pressed against the wind. In flying machines the pressure is given by an engine carried by the machine and acting by means of fans of one seri or the other. The dimetility at present is the weight of engine and fuel; but with the development of electrical practical knowledge we may fairly expect to see accumulators which will supply the maximum of power with the minimum of veight. Then the problem of flying in still air will be solved. Whether we shall ever be able to ride the storm is another matter.—Pail Mail Garette.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

THE electric light will affect the colors of cloths as well as paintings in the same way, but not so quickly, as sunlight. Tire municipal council of Merces, Spain, have

decided to establish a school for training mechanal and mining engineers, foremen of works, chgine-drivers, and fire MACALLINE, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the macalle, a tree which grows in Yucatan, is recommended by Dr. Rosado as superior to qui-

ine in the treatment of intermittent fevers. In France there are 256 establishments engaged in making sugar from mangel-wurzel, and eighty-three of these houses employ what is known as the diffusion process, a method which is likely soon

to be in general use. DR. MIGUEL FARAGAS ascribes the aroma c onsted coffee to a peculiar substance called afsons, which is developed during the process of coasting. Its action on the heat is opposed to that

affeine, as it increases the force and frequency of PROFESSOR KILISCHER, who has been making an extensive series of rescarches on the structure of the metals, concluded that most of the metals are aturally crystaline, and that when the crystaline structure has been lost by mechanical treatment it can in most cases be restored by the action of

DR. SPRING states that he has prepared Wood's Alloy, which melts at 65% by compressing, at 7,500 atmospheres, fron filling with bismuth, cadmium, and tin in proper proportions. He also obtained Rose's alloy, which consists of lead, bismuth, and tin, and also brass, by pressure of the constituent metals.

A NEW school is to be opened in Paris for in-truction in industrial chemistry and physics is object is to enable young men to acquire special knowledge which will enable them to fill im-portant positions in works and in manufactories of scientific instruments, and also to qualify then for undertaking original chemical investigations Ar the late annual conversazione given by the

president of the Royal Society, London, a Sellon and Volkmar secondary battery was exhibited, Each of the two cells weighed only eighty-five pounds in all, but they were capable of maintaining a platinum rod 0.165 inch in diameter and about a foot long in a condition of bright incand/secuce for two hours.

It is claimed by MM. Hautefeuille and Chappins It is claimed by Man, independe and comprise that by compressing, at about 125 atmospheres, a mixture of oxygen and ozone in a bent tube, part of which was cooled in a jet of liquid sthylene, they obtained come in liquid dreps of a dark indigo-blue color. The vaporization of the liquid, they say, is not very rapid even at the ordinary atmospheric pressure. tmospheric pressure.

LATE experiments by Professor Phillips appear to confirm the theory of Freying that plants absorb all soluble matters indiscriminately through their roetlets, and that the absorption of poisonous metals causes no disturbance until a certain deree of concentration is reached, when the plant rapidly withers and dies. It is thus of the gr importance to prevent any crop-growing soll from becoming impregnated with any poisonous ele-

THE Sanifary Enquirer regrets that the bill legalizing the sale of skimmed milk has passed the State renate. It has had occasion repeatedly to consure any measure of this kind. While admit-ting that commercial interests ought to be pro-tected, it insists that when it is a question of pernitting the sale of an unwholesome article of food he public health demands that such articles as sed milk should be emphatically condemned.

A METHOD of heating by means of petroleum has ately been devised by M. Pestlund. He uses only the less volatile oils, in order to diminish danger; but he does not use wicks, however. He has re-source to the pressure produced by compressed air to cause the oil to rise in the burner, the pressure eing effected by the injection of air into the res-recir by means of a tube and a hollow indiarubber device alternately allowed to compress and

With the vessel La Province, which sank in the Resphorus, was being talsed, the telephone was added to the diver's equipment. One of the glasses of the helmet was replaced by a copper plate in which a telephone was inserted, so that the diver had only to turn his head slightly in order to receive his instructions and report what he had seen. The adoption of this means of com-munication in diving operations will, in case of danger or accident, tend to insure safety to lives

A GOOD DINNER.

A GOOD LECTUREON GOOD COOKERY.

To Boast Chickens, Matton-Chops, and Potatoes

Fried Taylors, Cara Fritters, Sweet Potato
Rolls, Jubilee Pone, Cocoa-Nut
Padding, Macaroons.

A nine-cent dinner was a feature of a lecture
upon cookery given recently in a neighboring
city—that is to say, there were thirty persons invited to partake of it and it cost just nine cents
cover. The menu was quite extensive and one of
the guests expressed himself as being perfectly
delighted with it, and laughingly announced his
readiness to accept an invitation to a similar one
or even to one costing four-and-a-half cents per
cover. To reduce matters to such a fine point as
this requires patience, ingenuity, and considerable
good management, and while cenomy is to be
commended in overy household and would produce rounts in the expenditures of some quite
starding, it is still a question whether it is wise
to attempt to bring down the cost of living to
such jow figures. It is all very well for
an experiment, or where extense poverty
These continues from the State at larger;
Henry F. Farrow, F. J. Linson, Edwin Belcher, James Longstreet, and A. E. Bock; and the subcommittee to ministee to committee to committee to per
condition of the subcommittee, committee, w. H.
Henry F. Farrow, F. J. Linson, Edwin district, W. H.
Henry F. Farrow, F. J. Linson, Edwin district, W. H.
Henry F. Farrow, F. J. Linson, Edwin district, W. H.
The following were selected as the committee committee to ministee the committee or ministee to the state operation of the state executive committee.

The Following resolution, offered by J. H. Brown,
was adopted:

Whereas many route agents in Georgia are
Democrate, and day the period of the ballow continues of the state executive committee.

Whereas many route agents in Georgia and composition, offered by J. H. Prown, James of the chairman appointed J. H. Brown, James of the chairman appointed J. H. Brown, James of the chairman appointed J. H. Brown, James of the chairman appointed J. H. Brow Venus and Mercury are now near to each other, the most complemons stars in the word in the evening. Venus will continue to recode from the sun for some time, and will increase in brightness. Mercury is just now at its greate t distance from the sun, and the mest favorably situated for observing. it upon one; but to keep it up would tax the resources and ingenuity of the ordinary housewife to a great degree. So much so that in the end far greater expenses would be incurred in the loss of health and an over-taxed brain which would be pretty sure to follow. On the other hand, though, it is really autonishing how long one can live and be comparatively comfortable upon a small and plain allowance of food. Miss Bird, in her interesting new book, "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," relates how she lived and thrivel for days at a time upon cucumbers, which in that country cost about one-tenth of a cent each. It she could permade her guests in her own country to be satisfied with such tuxuries, a dinner might be gotten up there which would make the dinner referred to above an extravagant one in comparison.

TO ROAST CHICKENS. To BOAST CHICKENS.

Clean the fowls well and remove all loose piece from the neck and inside, then make them did inside and cutside with a clean towel. Make dressing of besed crumbs rubbed fine in the hand and seasoned with salt, peppor, and some melts butter. Fill the fowls with it, its down the leand wings, and put them in a baking pan wit two tablespoonfuls of water. Sprinkle with salpepper, and flour, and cook them in a modern oves until they are tender and nicely browne turning and basting them while cooking. Servicing largery,

turning and basting them while cooking. Serve with gravy.

MUTTON CHOPS WITH POTATORS.

Wash, trim mostly, and dry the chops and let them lie upon a clean towel, while you mash some potators, adding to them a little cream to make them stick together. Season the chops with salt and cayenns pepper, and cover each one with the potato, then fry them in butter a nice brown. They must be cooked quickly and have sufficient tutter to float them.

PRIED TAYLEDS. This is the season when this salt-water fish begins to appear in the markets, and it makes an excellent dish for breakless when properly cooked. Have the fish properly cleaned, remove the head and tall and juit it in two. Dry it theroughly with a towel, and sprinkle with saltand papeer and dip each half in cornweal. Have your fat boiling hot and plungs the fish into it. Fry until brown and crisp. Baste them with butter and serve immediately upon a warm dish.

COOK FRITZERS. CORN FRITTERS.

serve immediately upon a warm dish.

CORN FRITTERS.

Grate one dozen cars of cornupon a coarse grater, and with a spoon scrape the cob in order to obtain the milk that adheres to it. Add sait, a table-spoonful of flour, two tablespoonnuls of milk, and two beaten ergs. Drop the mixture from a spoon into boiling fat and fry them a nice brown. Drain them and serve very hot.

Sweet Fortato Rolls.

Boil and mash through a colander two large sweet pointoes, adding to them a tablespoonful of butter or lard. Sift two quarts of flour into a bowl, make a hole in the center of it, and with two beaten ergs, a cup of fresh yeast and some boiled milk make a sort of sponge, stirring the potat esimo it. After this has stood for an hour mix i into a stiff dough and knead it well. When the dough is quite right roll out and cut into small round cakes, and let them stand awnile before baking. The milk must be cooled after it is boiled before mixing the sponge. Add some salt to the flour.

JURILEE PONE.

to the flour.

JUBLEE PONE.

Take one pint of corn meal and add to it a small teasponful of salt, two eggs well beaten, and haif a teaspoonful baking powder. Mix it into a batter with sweet milk, stirring very hard. Have a round tin pan or an earthen turk's head on the top of the stove, snd when it is very bot throw in a heaving tablespoonful of lard or butter, and when it to is pour the mixture into it. Stir around lightly and bake in a quick oven. As soon as the loaf is browned and the fat nearly alsorbed it is done and must be served immediately.

COCOANUT PUDDING.

This recipe will be found much more economical than the one given a few weeks ago. Pare the brown skin from one ecocoanut and grate it. Rub a tablesponful of butter and a scant cup of sugar to a cream; add three beaten eggs and a cup of milk, and stir into the mixture the grated cocoanut. Vanilla or rose-water may be added if liked. Bake in an open crust and save cold.

Bake in an open crust and serve cold.

Congress Publico.

Butter a mold with sweet butter, and place in the bottom raisins and sliced cirron; then put in a layer of stale sponge cake, or delicate slices of bread, then another layer of fruit, and so continue until the mold is nearly full. Fut a pint of new milk in a saucepan over the fire, and when it comes to a boil turn it over three eggs and helf a cup of sugar beaten to a cream. Sit very hard, and pour the whole over the cake and fruit. Cover the mold tightly and stand it in a pot half filled with boiling water. Steam about one hour and serve warm, with who sauce. sauce.

MACABOONS.

Blanch and pound in a mortar one pound of sweet almonds: add some rose-water to prevent them from-onling: work in one pound of powdered sugar and the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth. Drop the mixture from a spoon upon buttered paper, forming small cakes, about one inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven,

STRAWHERRY JAM.

Cap large, ripe, frm strawberries, and to every pound of irult allow three-quariers of a pound of pulverized sugar. Sirew the sugar over the berries, and when it is dissolved put all into a porcelain-lined kettle and cook slowly until the berries are clear and the whole begins to thicken. Seal up when cold in small glass jars.

Georgia Republican State Committee. At the recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia there were present W. A. Pledger, chairman; W. W. Brown, secretary, and the following members: J. F. Long, Eugene R. Belcher, R. W. White, E. S. Small, D. W. Echols, C. E. Coleman, J. M. Jones, A. A. Blake, P. O. Holt, Peter O'Neal, E. T. Fleming, and H. Harris.

C. E. Coleman, J. M. Jones, A. A. Blake, P. O. Holt, Peter O'Neal, E. T. Fleming, and H. Harris, The following members were represented by proxy: James Atkins, R. R. Wright, B. F. Bell, H. Moss, W. R. Barris, Ell Barnes, John Crawley, Madison Davis, and W. H. Smyth. A. E. Euck tendered his resignation as chairman of the State executive committee, which was accepted. The following

PERAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS,
introduced by J. H. Deveaux, were then adopted: Whereas the present condition of affairs in Ge. 72e demands that there should be two well-developed political parties—one a check upon the other to the end that we may have good local government and give aid to the disruption of the intolerant Bourion Democracy; and whoreas the present attitude of certain political elements in the State that have hereofore been neutral or opposed to any movement that indicated a desire and a determination for a fair ballot, public schools on an advanced basis, a lumane system of the ponition-tiary and justice before the coorts, and ready to move in the direction of Liberalism: therefore be it. Resolved, That we heartily approve every honorable effort that is being made to inaugurate a movement whose object is the overthrow of the Bourbon bemocracy and the abstitution of government for a partism and corrupt administration of the law, and will encourage the leaders of what is term of the "new movement whose object is the overthrow of the Rourbon bemocracy and the substitution of government for a partism and corrupt administration of the law, and will encourage the leaders of what is term of the "new movement whose object is the overthrow of the Bourbon bemocracy and the substitution of government for a partism and corrupt administration of the harmony and produce results directly traceable to their energy and work.

Reserved, That we urgently recommend complete only our devotion to honored principles.

Reserved, That we urgently the other ceptiles of the produce and the officers to be elected in the fortheoming State election, and

S82.
Exactived. That we urge upon the Republicans or revive and perfect their organizations in everyoning in the State, in order that we may give flective co-operation in the work of electing our and dotton that may be put forward in the coming flections.

cleations.

Leadrof, That we bereby renew our all-giance to the National Republican party, and to its honored and distinguished representative, our worthy and beloved President, Chester A. Arthur, whose wildle and pariotism as exemplified by his conduct as our Chief Magistrate justifies our highest confidence. The following resolutions, introduced by E. T.

The following resolutions, introduced by K.T. Fleming, were also adopted:

Whereas the thorough organization of our party is essential to success: therefore be it Resolved. That the State-control committee of the Republican party of Georgia appeal to the Republican party of Georgia appeal to the Republican mark of Georgia appeal to the Republican mark of Georgia appeal to the Republican mate one organization.

Resolved. That the State-control committee of the Republican more some organization, and to push forward and encourage the work of organization.

Resolved. That the chairman of this bedy appeal at committee of five to select and report instanter the names of one man from each congressional distinct and five from the same-st-large to serve as a State executive committee until the ascenbing of and confluct the appraching calping and said committee when meetings and as add monthly meetings these preport shall constitute a quorum. Furenant to the foregoing resolution, the chairman appointed the committee of five authorized by it as follows: W. Brown, E. T. Flowing, J. H. Deveaux, relevant believe, and J. M. Joffia, who after the committee, viz. First district, J. fill. Deveaux; relevant shelf control district, J. fill. Deveaux; relevant shelf selectation compose the state executive committee, viz. First district, J. fill. Deveaux; relevant small; fourth distr

THANKS TO "THE REPUBLICAS."

THANKS TO "THE REPUBLICAS."

The following resolution, offered by P. O. Holt, esq., was adopted:

**Resolved, That to aid in the acquisition of accurate and reliable information regarding political and general matters, we cordially recommend to ail kepublicans and men of liberal thought The Werrly NATIONAL KEPTRICAS, published at Washington, D. C., in addition to our numerous and ably edited local Republican newspapers.

The following, offered by E. T. Fleming, was also adopted:

**Resolved, That the basis of representation in the next State convention be two for every representative in the State Legislature from each county.

A DUEL ON HORSEBACK.

How the Loubat-Turnbull Affair Would Maye Ended Pifty Years Ago, Apropos of the recent marriage at Paris of Min

Emily Schaumburg, of Philadelphia, to an Eng-lish gentleman, Colonel Charles Hughes-Hallett (the proprietor, it is said, of the estate charged with the ancient tribute of the Dunmow Rich of bacon), the New Orleans Times tells a picture-que story of a famous duel fought on broseback near that rity many years ago by Miss Schaumburg's father, then a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. It is a pleas-ing tale in itself, and suggests curious reflections on the difference between the social ethics of New Orleans half a century ago and those of New York, as illustrated in the Loubat-Turnbull affair to-day. Lieutenant Schaumburg, dwelling in New Orleans, had a difficulty with a creek gentle-New Orloans, had a difficulty with a creole gentle-man of the class so strikingly described by Mr. Cable in the "Grandlasimes." This particular Grandlasime was one of three brothers famed for their effiverire valor—the Cuvelliers. Alexander, Adolpie, and Joseph. The latter still survives, an ectogenarian universally respected by the an-cient clitzons of New Orleans. Ite is a initial, gen-tle, and amiable old gentleman, who still haifs of one leg, perforated in one of his youthful ren-contres.

ADOLPHE CUVELLIER IT WAS
who called Lieutemant Schaumburg to account for
some slight put upon his honor. Schaumburg accepted ine challenge, and as a cavairy officer his
brother officers decided that, having the choice of
weapons and mode of combat, he enjoyed the
privilege of fighting on horseback, with sabres or
swords. His seconds, officers of his regiment, insisted upon that mode of combat. Popular sentiment did not regard such terms as legitimate. A
civilian of delicate trame, wholly unused to cavairy service, unskilled in horsemanship or in sabre
exercise, was certainly not the equal adversary of
a stalwart, broad-shouldered, heavy dragoon, who
had been long practised and drilled in the exercise of his art as a cavairy officer of the crack
dragoon regiment of the regular United States
Army.

NEVERTHELES, CUVELLIER DID NOT ADOLPHE CUVELLIER IT WAS

Army.

NEVERTHELESS, CUYELLIER DID NOT
hesitate to accept the terms of the combat. A
week's preparation and training were accorded to
the parties. Cuvellier placed himself in the hands
and under the training of two gallant recole gentiemes of tested courage and skill, Mandeville
Marigny and Emile La Sere, who still live, some
years past seventy, remarkable examples of wellpreserved faculties and spirit. Marigny, educated
under the auspices of King Louis Philippe in the
cavalry school of Saumar, was a classmate of the
louke of Orleans, and at his graduation had been
commissioned into the cuirassiers and served several campaigns in that corps. He was an accomplished equestrian and swordsman of the coolest
courage and of iron nerve. He assumed the
charge and drilling of his friend Adophe and of
his charger, devoting many hours of the day to
the training of both horse and rider, until he had
brought them to perfection in their respective
functions in a hand-to-hand combat. His practice was that of the French cuirassiers, who use a
long, straight sword in rest, and at a charge like a
lance, while the dragoon's wespon is a broadsword, which they can sweep over their heads,
shash and cui of doftens, giving little heed to their
adversary's thrust. Schumburg was drilled with
the broadsword. NEVERTHELESS, CUYELLIER DID NOT

The terminal scale of the rencontre had been duly advertised, and the people flocked to the race-course at Carrollton, as to a great restival to witness the commist. There were thousands present, who occupied the seats allotted to the attendants of the races. There was no charge for admission to the grounds. The porties were promptly on the grounds. The porties were promptly on the grounds. The porties were promptly on the grounds at the appointed hour. Principals and seems were mounted on the best trained and highest-blooded chargers that could be obtained in the city. Schammburg had borrowed for the occasion a imagnificent blooded stall on, owned by Colonol Oliver, a sportsman est emed throughout the South as a most experienced stock breeder and judge of horse-fiesh. Cuvellier's horse had been selected for him by Marigny. He, too, was of high blood, but of less weight and power than his auversary.

his adversary.

THE COMBATANTS WERE STATIONED THE COMBATANTS WERE STATIONED at a distance of a hundred yards apart. The blast of a trumpet was the signal for the charge. It was gallant y and impensously made, the splendiscinaryers putting themselves on their nightes metile and speed, and their riders directing them against each other with desperate force. Their swords metand clashed violently. Cavellier, by a 1 gut inclination of his head, protected himself from the sweep of Schaumburgs salve, which clove his hat and uncovered him, while his ownlong sword grazed the neek of Schaumburgs charge. The great impetus of the combatants carred them some distance and a hair was sounded, when the quick and agile s cond of Cuveiller, Emile La Sere, leaping from his horse and picking up the hat of his friend test red it to him, so that when the caveliers had wheeled they were both in good condition and preparation for another clarge.

THE TRUMPET AGAIN SOUNDED.

another clarge.

THE TRUNPET AGAIN SOUNDED.

The two high-metiled animals, obedient to the spirit of their riders, sgalu reashed at one another. The swords again met and classied. But that of Cuveiller was more certain and vigorous in its aim than in the previous conflict. While the savage thrust of Solaumburg wasted its power on the penmed of the saddle of his adversary, cuveillers long sword passed its full length through the muscular neek of the noble charger of his adversary, severing his main arteries and causing him to root over and fail to the earth.

His reder narrowly escaped being cruched under the wounded charger, The seconds then interfered. The combat was declared "off." The splendle charger of Colonel Oliver in a few minutes yielded up his proud spirits. The parties retired from the field.

much discontented with the result of the combat. Honor was satisfied, but Colonel Oliver's beautiful horse was delivered over to the street commissary, and a very disagreeable legal question arose as to the responsibility for this loss and damage; who should pay for the horse—his rider or his alsayer? Lieutenant Schaumburg did not commissary lautenant Schaumburg did not commissate long in the aervice after this event, and removing to Philladelphia married a lary of the Fig. Smilly engaged in civil pursuits, studied law and was a frequenter of legal and political circles in Washington and Philladelphia, proceduing certain chains against the government and never attracting much attention until his beautiful daughter Emille eduiged upon society and gave him renown as the latter of the belle of many seasons.

Making Light of Dignitaries.

The distinguished, liberal Hon. Thomas N. Nichol is in the city, and fluds himself amounces as usual in the Statwart Resemption as "tummas m. nichol." This, of course, is dictated by sheer envy, as no gouleman connected with politics not in official position position wields as much influ-ence as the ex-secretary of the Houst Money ence as the ex-secretary of the Honest Money League. During the Insuguration casen Colonel Nichol was so much besleged for good words "at the White House that he was object to have placards printed informing applicants that "persons desirous of seeing Mr. Nichol must take their turn according to priority of arrival." Colonel Nichol was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York week before last, and learning at the tifles that Speaker Keifar was expected, dashed off the following note, which was duly deposited in the Speaker Keifar was expected, dashed off the following note, which was duly deposited in the Speaker's box.

"Than General: Come right up to my room—No. 56—as soon as you arrive; it makes no difference how late. I will leave my door unlocked.

One of the General's nosing free nds. happened, unfortunately, to get a glauce at the missive, and with malice aforethought cleverly introduced in a similar hand the cabalistic I tiers' Mrs." just preceding the signature. The Washington people who were present say that General Keifar was so and he wouldn't speak to Colonel Nichol even after the joke was explained to him.—Bushington Post.

Ephemeral Newspapers.

Germany has in circulation over 4,000 news-papers. Of these 95 are older than the present catury. Two hundred average from 80 to 50 ears. The Frankfort Journal is 251 years old; the feedgebury Zeitung is 253 years old. As in this years. The Frankfort Journal is an John Madarbury Educad is Ed years old. As in this country, the average newspaper's existence in Germany is an ephemeral one. Twenty per concernate less than aix months, At Josus and abread it requires brains, capital, and a market, as well as an editor, a paste-pot, and a pair of shears to "run" a newspaper.

A Soldier's Tollet After Battle, It is related of Licutement Elliott, Finh Dragoon Gua.d-, aide-de-camp to General Scarlett, that after the charge of the Hessy Brigade in the Crimes, one of his brother officers went into his tent and found him standing before a looking glass. "India a, Elito. Beautilying, are you." "Yas," was the answer, "I am sticking on my nose." It had been shashed nearly off his tuce in the meloc.—Aray an Nary Jourant.

THE STATES! NAMES.

The Statement of Their Origin and Sign nificance-Interesting Historical Facts. At a recent meeting of the American Antiquarian Society Hamilton B. Staples read a paper con-cerning the origin of the names of the States of the Union. From among other facts are taken the

ollowingt The name of California first originated in the The name of California first originated in the imagination of the nuthor of a Spanish romande, "Las Sergus de Esplandian." Here the "island of California, where great abundance of gold and precious stones is found," was described. The name was probably given to the territory now embraced in this State by some of the Spaniards with Cortez, who, no doubt, had rend this sensational

romance.
Oregon was a name formerly given to an imagi-Oregon was a name formerly given to an imagi-nary river of the West Carver, an American traveler, mentions it in 1753. In describing the river he evidently confounded it with the Mis-turi, but the name was finally applied to the present State of that name.

New Hampshire was mamed from Hampshire county, of England, by John Mason of the Ply-mouth company, to whom the territory was or ginally grauted by the English govern-ment.

ment.
The State of Massachusetts was name I from the lay of that name. The origin of the word Massachusetts is from the Indian mass. grat, was chusches a from the Indian mass. grat, "wadchusch," mountains or hills, and the suffix
"et," meaning at or near.

There are many conflicting optitions concerning the origin of the name kindle Island. Sends believe it to have been named from the ancient isle of Rhode; others, from the Datch, Roode Eyfandt, similying red listand. It might also have been called Road Island or Roadstead bland, being near the harbor.

Connection, spelled in an Indian dialect, Quinnels-takquit, signifying "land-on-a-long-tidal-river."

nob-takqut, signifying "land-on-a-long-tidalriver."

New York is named from the Duke of York, the
original granice. In the charter he was given all
the land "from the west side of the Connecticul
River to the east side of the Delaware Bay."

The territory of Now Jersey was given by royal
charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley,
Carteret, in England's great civil war, had bravely
defended the Isle of Jersey, in the British Channel, and his new possessious in America were
named in commemoration of bis fact.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn,
and it is the only State named r in is founder,
The suffix "sylvania," signifying "forest land,
it descriptive of the general character of the country.

Three counties leign southeast of Reamy vania.

The suffix "sylvania," signifying "forest land," is descriptive of the general character of the country.

Three counties lying southeast of Penmy vanis were formerly territories of that State. In 1744 they were granted a separate charter and numed lockware, after Lord De Lawar, who first explored the bay into which the river empties.

Maryland was named from Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter the name in Latin was Trra Mariae, meuting land of Mary, or Maryl land.

Very bla was called in honor of Queen Elizabath who was known as the virgin Queen.

The toritory of the Carolinas was granted to the French settlers in 1663, and was named after Charles 1, of France.

King George II, of England, was the sponro for the Southern Sin e of Georgia.

The name Maine was given to that State descriptively, since in the original charter it was considered "the Mayne Lind of New England."

Vermout was also a descriptive name, being found from two Freuch words "verd" and "mont," menting green mountain.

K nineky is from Kentuckee, an Indian Shaw, noese word, signifying "the head of a river" of "long river."

Mississippa is from the Indian Meesyscedea, meaning not the "father of waters," but "the great witer."

noises wors, signifying "the head of a river" of "long river."

Mississippi is from the Indian Messyscetca meaning not the "father of waters," but "the great water."

Colorado is named for the Rio Colorado River. The mann is of Spanish origin, and meand "tiddy" or "red," referring to the color of the water of that river.

The nessee is supposed to have been named from Tamas ee, one of the chief villages of the Cherokee Indians, which was located on the banks of the Tonnessoe River.

The name Minnessota is from the Indian Ministotah, meaning "colored water."

The State of Nevalais is named from the Sierra Nevada mountains, which in turn are said to have been named from the Sierra Nevadas of Granada.

Nevada mountains, which in turn are said to have been n.med from the Sterrs Nevadas of Grenada.

Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska River. The name is of Indian origin, meaning "shallow river."

Kausas is also named from its principal river. A tribe of Indians, formerly in that locally, we'd known as the Konsas or Kows, and the State is probably samed from them.

The origin of the name of the peninsular State of Firlida is told by historians as follows: In 1512, Ponce de Leon sailed from France to the West in rearch of the "foundain of youth," He first saw land on "Esster day," and on account of the richness and quantity of flowers found on the new possessions, he called it Florida.

Alabama is named from an ancient Indian tribe of the Missiadippl Valley. The name itself significas "here we rest."

Ohio takes its name from the river on the southern toundary. The word is from the Wyandhite Indian dialect, o-he-zah, and means, "something great."

Iowa is named from the river of that name; the river from the Loway Indians.

Miss. arri was also named from a river. The word is from the Indian Min-he-sho-shay, signifying "muddy water."

The name Miccosin is of French-Indian origin. It was formerly spelled Ouis-con-sin, meaning "westward flowing."

Hilmols is derived from the Delaware Indian word, "Hilm" or "Lenn", "manning "real mea," and the soft French termination "0.5."

The name Michigan comes from the Indian words of Algonquin and Chippewa origin, "Micha", great, min "gan," lake.

Louisiana was called in honor of Louis XIV, of France, and was formerly applied to the French possessions in the Mississippi valley.

The word Arkansas is of Indian stock, A tribe of Indians, who tebelled and separated from the Kansa pation, were celebrated for the fine quality of their bows. From this they were called Are c. Bow Indians, and afterward Arkansas.

Few State have been named from their original discoverers. The mannes of La Sale, Cabot, De State Marcayste Creamed and Wernens the water form the lindian discoverers.

soto, Marquette, Coronado, and Fremont are walt-ing to be incorporated. Into history by the naming of some new State in their honor. His Meat and Drink.

Not long before his death Charles Robert Darwin wrote that he drank, under medical advice as a cure for giddings, one g as of wine per diem, but he believed he would be better off without it. For years he had taken sunf—a habit he much regretted and had often tried, though vainly, to non-long tracked, and day two small c.garctes of Turkish tabacco, which afforded him rest of mind he could not otherwise gain.

FASHION NOTES.

GLOVES a yard long are imported to wear with dresses that have short sleeves. A DARK red paresol for general wear, a white p trasol for dress, and a black one for use are the popular choice. PUFFED plastrons, with the puffs shirred her!

zontally, give stylish finish to dress corsages, but puffed sleeves detract from the effect. ORNAMENTAL pins of bright colors with round or oval heads are used with much display in mitinery, especially for fastening the long loops of great bows that would otherwise flap ungra fully. Square neckerchiefs of clef blue or pink mous-

eline de soie, with scallops and vines wrought in osebud or violet pattern, are worn with white muslin or with black dresses, and the effect is very pretty. SUPERB mautles for church and for visiting are

made of black grenadine, with brocaded volved figures of great size, and slik hand-made Spanish lace for trimming. STRIPES of satin alternating with checked stripes are in great favor for the pleated flounces of walk-ing dresses. The overtress is then made of the plain color of the satin stripe, and may be either of satin or cashmere.

ENGLISH bridesmalds wear short freeks of white English silk, with drapery of silk muslin festooned on the skirt. Hedge roses in straight wreaths trim the Gainsborough bonnets of English straw, and are worn on the cursage.

PERSON eleths of mixed allk and wool, in dull soit colors, oddly blended, and in characterisis d.signa of ralms, crescents, shields, and ambesques, are made up into manties and triumed with ruches of sleek chenille, or of Chinese silks of all the colors of the stuffs.

the colors of the stuns.

A payoners combination for a young lady's costume is even Chuddah cloth for the overdress, with a pleased skirt of invisible green sain duchess. The collar and cuffs are of the dark green sain covered with even embroidery, and there is a pleating of the embroidery at the foot of the green HANDSOME imported walking suits are of dark cashmere made over a flounced petiticoat of checked watered slik, with the flounces and cashmere cur in slender scallops, or with some muslin embroid-

ery for trimming. Terra cotta, heliotrope, and robin's-egg blue costumes of this kind are in great favor. The India pouges that are no longer the feah-imable choice make tasteful, inexpensive, and cool summer dresses, when simply made, with a little embroidery for trimming, and some bows or dark saturatibon, either bronze, green, or cardinal, to give a touch of color. If the embroidery is a

ery open patern the colored satin is also placed THE new ulsters for travelling are English great coats of a severe shape, following the outlines of the figure as closely as a cuirass, without a pleaor fold in the back, and with a single-breasted front builtoned from the throat to the foot. The material is English checked cloth known as "suit-

ings." Similar coats of velvet were worn during the winter by English women of fashion. Figure 25 per and quaint styles of dress prevail for children. Small boys are dressed in little prince suits of black velves, with wide collar and prince suits of black verves, with who could all cuffs of embroidory, knee-breeches, long black silk stockings and pumps; their flowing hair is cropped short corous the forelead. Little girls wear full-moon hats that frame their faces at d have a single great low for trimming. Their drasses have guinps, with shoulder pufts, and have plainly from the shoulders, or the fullness is shirred in class about the knees.